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IRONMASTER'S HOUSE, FIRST IRON WORKS RESTORATION, SAUGUS

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Interior of the Seventeenth-Century Ironmaster's House,
First Iron Works Restoration, Saugus, Mass.

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NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Chairman of the Board of Trustees: David E. Finley

President: Richard H. Howland

Editor: Helen Duprey Bullock

Managing Editor: Terry Brust

Business Manager: Katherine Gessford

HEADQUARTERS GRANT

Two grants, totaling $2½ million to the National Trust for Historic Preservation toward its $10 million endowment goal, were announced by David E. Finley to 430 members who attended the October annual meeting in Swampscott, Mass. Old Dominion Foundation and Avalon Foundation, two foundations which have contributed in the past to meet the annual deficit for headquarters operation and who have given support and encouragement to the National Trust and to the preservation movement in this country, were named as donors of the grants. Impressed by accomplishments of the Trust, by its possibilities for future usefulness, and by its steady membership growth, each foundation has made a grant of $1¼ million.

Paul Mellon, founder of Old Dominion Foundation and long active in the field of conservation and historic preservation, said in making his Foundation's grant: "We believe that the long-range program developed by the National Trust will not only aid the actual preservation of notable buildings of historic and architectural worth, but will bring an awareness of the nation's past achievements and artistic heritage to a wide public."

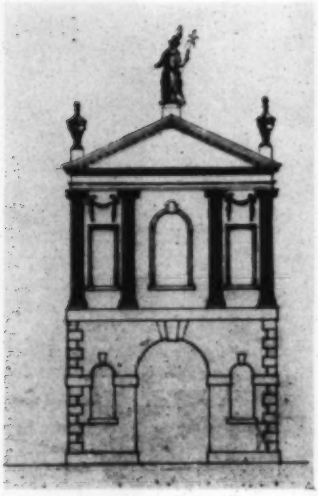
Mrs. Mellon Bruce, chairman and founder of Avalon Foundation, stated that "while governmental programs deserve support, a special need exists for an expanded private preservation agency. The National Trust is the single voluntary organization at the national level devoted exclusively to the broad field of cultural preservation, and merits our support and that of other foundations and individuals."

These grants provide the first quarter of a $10 million national development program, ensuring the endowment of the headquarters service and thus enabling the Trust to continue its assistance to local and regional groups in the administration of their historic structures. Other essential functions of the Trust, as outlined in its "Planning Report" and which urgently require the attainment of the additional $7½ million endowment, are an educational program emphasizing training courses in graduate institutions, publications in historic preservation, a program of regional seminars, the establishment of a revolving fund to save endangered properties, and the appointment of regional committees throughout the nation to act with the headquarters office, in reporting endangered historic properties and in carrying out locally the objectives of the Trust.

The Board of Trustees established an Investment Committee to manage the investment of these grants and of other funds that have come to the Trust as endowments for various properties. The committee is composed of H. Alexander Smith, Jr., Chairman; Clarence G. Michalis, president of the Seamen's Bank for Savings at 30 Wall Street, New York; and Andrew Varick Stout, senior partner in Dominick and Dominick at 14 Wall Street, New York. A well-known investment counsel will assist the committee and the Bank of New York will be used as repository of the funds.

Opposite Page—Left: Endicott Summerhouse, from the original Samuel McIntire Plan No. 23 in the Essex Institute.

Right: National Trust members on annual meeting tour at the Endicott Summerhouse, Salem, Mass.



Annual Meeting

A report of the 1957 activities and the business transacted at the annual meeting, October 10-13 in Swampscott, Mass., was made by David E. Finley, chairman of the Board of Trustees, and will be mailed in printed form to all National Trust members.

The following persons were appointed trustees for the five-year term, 1958-1963: Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Henry Clay Hofheimer II, Ronald F. Lee, Stanley Stone, and Mrs. Henry P. Russell.

Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr., Mrs. Hermann G. Place, and H. Alexander Smith, Jr., were named to the Executive Committee; and Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield, David E. Finley, C. F. Jacobsen, and Ronald F. Lee will continue to serve on the committee as officers of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Finley was reappointed chairman of the Executive Committee and Mr. Smith, vice-chairman.

The new Nominating Committee consists of Mrs. Wilmarth S. Lewis, chairman; Mrs. George Warren; and Charles van Ravenswaay.

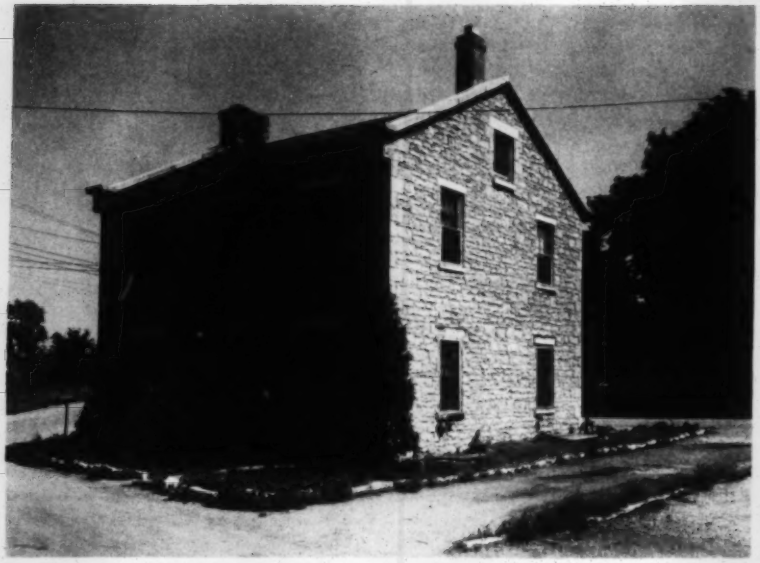
Appointments to house committees are as follows:

Decatur House: Mrs. Loring Christie, chairman; Robert Woods Bliss; Mrs. Reginald Foster; Coleman Jennings; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth; and Mrs. John F. Simmons.

Wayside Inn: Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr., chairman; Horace Albright; Edgar Bingham; Frederick J. Bradlee; Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield; Richard H. Howland; Russell H. Kettell; Mrs. Hermann G. Place; Carleton R. Richmond; and H. Alexander Smith, Jr.

Mrs. Atherton Macondray will replace Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess, as chairman of the Woodlawn Plantation Committee. Mrs. Burgess is now residing in Paris.

The 1958 annual meeting of the National Trust will be held October 31-November 2, in New Orleans, La., with the Roosevelt Hotel as headquarters.



Residence for ordnance officers in the Jefferson Barracks area, built about 1842. The original interior has disappeared and a number of changes have been made on the exterior.

Stone powder magazine, surrounded by a stone wall, in the Jefferson Barracks area. Built during the 1840's, the building has survived in almost its original condition and will require little restoration.

St. Louis Program

St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission was established recently as an advisory agency to the St. Louis County Park Board, to formulate a program for historic preservation, according to an announcement by County Supervisor Luman F. Matthews. Members of the new Commission are David F. Crossen, Joseph Desloge, Leicester B. Faust, Mrs. Austin P. Leland, James A. Singer, B. Cordell Stevens, Mrs. Richard A. Sutter, and Charles van Ravenswaay, chairman. Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, Trust historian, advised the group at its organizational meeting and accompanied members of the Commission on a tour of historic buildings in the county.

St. Louis County was settled in 1764, following the development of St. Louis. By the 1790's Creole villages, such as St. Ferdinand de Florissant and Marais des Liards, had sprung up in which dwellings of a French-Canadian type were built. First American families, predominantly from Kentucky, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, formed other settlements and introduced their traditional types of construction. German immigrants who came into the region during the 1830's made the final contribution to the county's architectural melange. The architectural expression of these cultures and the strategic importance of the region in the national expansion make the county's early buildings a fruitful study of more than local interest.

Many early buildings of St. Louis County have been destroyed or endangered since World War II by residential expansion, and commercial and industrial development. County planners and preservationists, recognizing that few significant buildings would remain unless action was taken, developed the Commission with two immediate responsibilities. A group of stone buildings in the part of Jefferson Barracks which has been acquired by the county for park purposes will be given scholarly study. Evidence will be sought to provide a basis for careful restoration of these 1840 buildings, which include two massive stone powder magazines with their protective walls, a stone dwelling, and a stable. The buildings, of significant architectural design as well as historical association, were built when Jefferson Barracks was a major training, recruiting, and outfitting center for military operations in the Middle and Far West.

The Commission will also survey all remaining early buildings in the county and from this information recommend a list of structures for preservation. The survey will list historical and architectural data for each building, and each building will be photographed. Buildings recommended for preservation may include those which can be used as museums, but it is possible that other properties acquired by the county can be leased for a contemporary function. A small, qualified staff will be maintained by the Commission to advise and direct private owners of early buildings.

Local and county historical societies are cooperating with the Commission, and the National Park Service through its regional office at Omaha will give assistance. The first official group of this type established in Missouri, and perhaps in the Middle West, the St. Louis County Commission is the organization which will coordinate widespread interest in historical preservation in the area.

—Charles van Ravenswaay
Director
Missouri Historical Society

Subtopia, South San Francisco, showing the tendency to level off slopes and remove trees to get maximum number of flat building lots from a site.

NO PLACE ALONE

Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place alone in the midst of the earth. (Isaiah 5:8)

"Subtopia," as well as the superhighway, is an omniverous monster which is devouring our countryside at an unprecedented rate. The Subtopian in all too many of these ill-planned subdivisions sits staring across a treeless street from his own picture window into his neighbor's, or contemplating an area denuded of top soil and vegetation.

The monstrous ugliness and monotony of the speculatively developed paradise of dream houses is a blight on the neighborhood, a burden on the public schools, and in all too many instances, with inadequate provision for water and sewers, a threat to public health and safety. Too frequently the great house in the suburbs of historic architectural importance, which can no longer resist the nudging of its importunate ugly little neighbors, is razed and its once fine landscaped grounds bulldozed into dozens of submarginal building lots.

One is reminded, too, of the fine-sounding names given to these housing boom areas, often the great historic name of the place that was sacrified in their building. One exasperated historian in the neighborhood of George Washington's *Mount Vernon*, which is fortunately barricaded from crowding neighborhoods by hedges, stone walls, farm and forest — what our British friends so happily call "amenity lands" —pondered why no subdivider with a nice sense of history had not chosen some of Washington's own names for his nearby farms, *Gum Spring, Dogue*

Run, Hell Hole, Carney's Gut, Muddy Hole, or *Clifton's Neck,* for example.

One of the other great tragedies in this reckless use of land is the conversion of large areas of the nation's most fertile farm acreage to such nonproductive use. In the greater St. Louis area, for example, some of the richest, most fertile soil in the whole Mississippi area, with 20 feet of rich alluvial top soil, is producing a hideous crop of industrial sites and cracker-box dream houses.

Too few of our suburban areas are controlled by zoning, and in only a few instances have planners become aware of the danger inherent in turning over the finest agricultural lands to random over-development. Zoning for the protection of agricultural values has become one of the major issues in California, a state leading the nation in the production of agricultural wealth.

Los Angeles County recklessly taxed farm land at the potential subdivision value, and farms have decreased from 12,000 in 1950 to 8000 in 1955. In the same period one-fifth of the fruit and nut acreage (22,000 acres) disappeared, while the population increased 25%. Santa Barbara has lost so much of its verdant areas that this vast area of Subtopia has been called Sahara Barbara. In addition, the remaining farm owners are taxed to pay for services for the subdivision, police, storm sewers, and larger schools.

Louisiana is using some of its richest lands for industrial development and accompanying subdivision housing for the factory workers. The state is luring industry with tax abatements and other concessions, and hopes to become the Saar Valley of the nation.

Preservation and conservation of our natural and our historic heritage requires that we examine more closely our reckless use of the land for subdivision and superhighway.

—H.D.B.

Flat-top village. Family housing for A-plant workers in Kentucky. Industry is moving into Kentucky; workers' housing follows, and the famous Blue Grass is yielding a crop of flat-tops instead of thoroughbreds.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

With the opening of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Year on October 27, David E. Finley, Chairman of The Commission of Fine Arts, former Director of National Gallery of Art, and Chairman of the National Trust's Board of Trustees, was presented the Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal. The presentation was made by the Theodore Roosevelt Association at the former president's restored birthplace, 28 East 20th Street, New York. The citation which accompanied the gold medal, awarded for "distinguished public service by a private citizen," reads: "Creator, organizer and administrator of one of America's greatest art museums, combining, to a rare degree, aesthetic sensitivity, civic responsibility and executive force; guardian of the ordered beauty of the national capital and leader in the preservation of the nation's memorials of historic actions or personalities, he is, nevertheless, not wholly of the solid earth of buildings, budgets and board meetings, having within him something of air and something else of fire that sets him a little apart from most of the clay bound family of man —David E. Finley."

The Society of the Friends of Touro Synagogue announced at their tenth annual meeting acquisition of the ground adjoining the synagogue, in Newport, R. I., together with a colonial house. The realization of half of the $300,000 restoration fund for the synagogue, which is a national historic site, was also reported. Completion of the restoration is planned for next year when the 300th anniversary of the landing of the second group of Jews in America will be observed.

Ground has been broken for a new wing to the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Wilmington, Del. Victorine and Samuel Homsey, architects of the addition, say it will increase the building by one third. Included in the plan is an auditorium seating 200 persons, ten new period rooms, added exhibit areas, and a library.

Carl Feiss, vice president of the American Planning and Civic Association, recently visited Bogota on a housing and city-planning program for the Pan American Union. Sociedad Colombiana de Arquitectos conferred an honorary membership upon him.

The 190-year-old Brice House was viewed by the public for the first time during October Heritage Week of Historic Annapolis. Restoration of the mansion was begun three years ago by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wohl, in keeping with the theme of Annapolis historians "to retain, not restore" the charm and authenticity of colonial America. Certain architectural features are the work of William Buckland (1734-1774). In 1766 James Brice, who later became an army colonel and Maryland governor, was left the lot and building materials by his brother "to erect a dwelling house."

Historic Montgomery Foundation (Ala.), a new Trust member, shortly after its organization earlier this year announced restoration of an antebellum brick powder magazine as its first project. The rectangular brick structure is owned by the city and stands on the edge of a river bank; it was briefly used by the Confederate government for munitions during the Civil War.

Alterations to the Christian Heurich Memorial Mansion have been completed and Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C., is installed in its new home. Mrs. Heurich, in designating the residence as a memorial to Mr. Heurich, gave the Society its first headquarters and repository for its library and records. The four-story brownstone structure, built in 1892, was one of Washington's first fireproof residences. The Victorian mansion has 32 rooms above a huge basement, a romantic tower reminiscent of castles on the Rhine, an imposing *porte-cochere*, and a large conservatory.

Doors of the Orlando Brown House, Frankfort, Ky., are open once again to welcome visitors, as was the custom in 1835 when Mr. Brown brought his bride there to make their home. Of early Greek Revival architecture, with Federal influence, the house was designed by Gideon Shryock and is administered by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FOREIGN PRESERVATION

Italy has appropriated $3,200,000 to stop the destruction of 1,500 Venetian villas in the Veneto region, designed by such masters of architecture as Andrea Palladio. Lack of upkeep and the wear of centuries are causing them to fall to pieces. As summer residences of the families who gave the republic its doges, admirals, judges, and great warriors, the villas were built when the power of the republic was at its peak in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Deterioration of the structures started in the nineteenth century when Venice lost its power after Napoleon's conquest. In many cases the villas were sold to rich farmers who, caring little about art, turned ornate ballrooms into dormitories for farmhands. Baths with costly marbles became stables; and cheeses and sausages were hung from ceilings frescoed by painters such as Titian, Veronese and Tiepolo.

Three giant oaks, believed to be a remnant of the great forests that once covered the Hungarian Plain, have been taken under official protection near Gyulavari, on the Rumanian border of Hungary. The trees are estimated to be 500 to 600 years old and their shade covers an acre of land.

A total of 1,943 monasteries, churches, mosques, and similar buildings have been pronounced cultural and historic monuments in Yugoslavia. More than 300 million dinars have been expended in restoring and conserving them since the war.

Grants for the preservation of 21 historic buildings and their contents in England and Scotland were recently

announced by the English Ministry of Works. All grants were recommended by the Historic Buildings Council for England, Wales, and Scotland, with the condition that the public should have reasonable opportunity to view the buildings. Since the foundation of the councils by Act of Parliament in 1953, grants totaling £1,272,241 to 425 buildings have been made.

Ballerina Kchesinskaya's Leningrad home is being turned into a Communist museum. The house will become the "Great October Revolution Museum," housing 4,500 exhibits and 2,500 documents and photographs. Lenin once spoke from the balcony of the house and several early Bolshevik meetings were held there.

The original schoolhouse of Fort Frances, Ont., has been salvaged from decay and refurbished as a museum. The ancient building, made with square nails and unplaned lumber, was abandoned as a schoolhouse in 1898. The school, which had fallen into disrepair, was offered to the Chamber of Commerce by a new owner who planned to build a modern building on its downtown site.

PROPOSED PRESERVATION

Philadelphia, Pa. The house that Broadus Mitchell said "might be called another Independence Hall, for here originated important resolutions toward liberty, economic liberty instead of political, and perhaps of greater consequence for that reason," is now being restored. It is on the east side of 10th Street, south of Pine. The 150-year-old structure was the birthplace of Henry George, author of *Progress and Poverty* and other pioneer works in economics and sociology.

Memphis, Tenn. Friends of St. Peter's have banded together to preserve the 1847 structure in Memphis. The downtown church has lost its regular parishioners, but still serves the city area, and friends of all denominations hope to preserve it.

Augusta, Ga. The historic White House on Broad Street is now undergoing restoration. It is one of the outstanding surviving Revolutionary structures in the city.

Philadelphia, Pa. "You may fire when ready, Gridley," the famous command of Admiral George Dewey, will be memorialized in Philadelphia, where the flagship *Olympia* of the battle of Manila Bay will be permanently berthed. The Cruiser Olympia Association received title from the Navy in September. She was built at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco in 1895, and after winning battle honors was assigned to the Atlantic fleet and commissioned to bring home the body of the Unknown Soldier of World War I. The *Olympia* was placed out of commission in 1922.

Utica, N. Y. State legislators of New York took a sentimental journey on the old Erie Canal aboard the *Inspector II* for six days. They were seeking sections of De Witt Clinton's "great ditch" of 1825 most worthy of preservation. Led by Assemblywoman Mildred Taylor, the legislators had as enthusiastic guides Canallers Albert E. Gayer, Dr. Marvin Rapp, Dr. David Ennis, and De Witt Clinton.

Newport, R. I. James Van Alen, president of the Newport Casino, has suggested preserving the house at 25 Catherine St., where Dr. Clement C. Moore, author of "The Night Before Christmas," died in 1863. Newport and Washington sculptor, Felix de Weldon, has offered to design a small medal to be sold as a souvenir to raise funds for the project.

Alexandria, Va. Members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce have advocated restoration of the abandoned Jones Point Lighthouse. Although no longer needed as a safeguard to Potomac River traffic, the Jaycees intend it as a memorial to the era when Alexandria was one of the nation's leading seaports.

Taos, N. M. First steps have been taken to reconstruct a century-old fort, an outpost in the days of Indian warfare. Archaeologists have examined foundations under the leadership of Dr. Fred Wendorf, assistant curator of Texas Technological College. The outpost was abandoned in 1860 and the buildings were burned, either by the departing garrison or by Indians. When completed under the sponsorship of the Wichita Foundation, the fort will be turned over to the state of New Mexico for operation.

Hartford, Conn. Former Mayor Newton C. Brainard, of the Connecticut Historical Society, has proposed that the Old State House on Main Street, designed by Bulfinch, be used as a museum. In this building the Hartford Convention of 1814 was held, and it continued to serve as a state capitol for many years. The Society has recently discovered the original bills for the furniture, which it proposes to replace if the City Council agrees to operate the museum. The Daughters of the American Revolution have already furnished the Secretary's Office.

Rochester, N. Y. Through community-wide cooperative effort, Pitkin-Powers mansion on East Avenue will be preserved and used as Boy Scout Otetiana Council headquarters. The adjoining First Church of Christ, Scientist, has offered the use of its large lot adjacent to the house. A restoration fund of $150,000 will be needed.

South Duxbury, Vt. In 1854 this small Vermont community declared the town schoolhouse an inadequate place of worship. They formed the "First Union Society of the Town of Duxbury" and set up a building committee. Six member groups contributed land, lumber, and shingles, and built the church which served all denominations. Now after more than a century, the church is in need of restoration and the community plans an annual festival to secure funds.

Moscow, Ohio. This Clermont County river town, once a thriving brandy-making center, is engaged in recovering an old cobblestone wharf, which for years has been buried under three feet or more of silt. Some time ago the County Board of Health needed some fill dirt and decided to scrape the dirt from the old wharf, when the bulldozer struck the forgotten cobblestones. The Fire Department completed the job of clearing, and the new harbor and wharf can accommodate 48 boats. The 1803 town will use its new facility for small boat races and hydroplaning facilities with the cooperation of the local boat clubs.

Lexington, Va. President Francis P. Gaines of Washington and Lee University has announced Mrs. Rosa Tucker Mason's gift of historic *Col Alto* to serve as the residence of university presidents. The mansion was built by James McDowell in 1810 and is situated on eight acres of land, which includes an old log cabin, extensive lawns, and gardens.

* * *

GIBSON HOUSE, 137 Beacon Street, Boston, is open to the public as a typical Back Bay residence of the Victorian era. Admission is free to the house, originally built and always occupied by the Gibson family. It was left recently by the late Charles Hammond Gibson as a completely furnished museum.

Covered bridge still in use near Burfordville, Mo., on Whitewater River. To the left is one of the mills which was so important in the life of early Missouri settlers.

Covered Bridges

Although outmoded, covered bridges continue to make news; each week there is a newly threatened, demolished, or saved covered bridge. The life of the wooden structures was greatly extended by the roof and siding that protected the truss and arch from alternate wetting and drying, which together with frost, could quickly ruin an exposed bridge. They remain a testimony to the integrity and ingenuity of our country's early bridge designers and builders.

Contrary to popular belief, covered bridges did not originate in the United States but appeared as early as 783 B.C. over the Euphrates River near the Persian Gulf, and they exist today throughout the European and Asiatic continents. Possibly the first in this country was built in Pennsylvania and from there the bridges spread to New England. Each of individual design, thousands of covered bridges were

built during the nineteenth century from Maine to Oregon. Few people realize that there are approximately 2000 existing in the United States today, since the ones that are left are mostly on little-traveled secondary roads. Many continue to carry a daily load of traffic.

Covered-bridge *aficionados* are organized as the Society for the Preservation of Covered Bridges, Inc., and publish a magazine, *Covered Bridge Topics*. A favorite subject of landscape painters and a delight to photographers, townsfolk rally to keep for posterity the bridges that have outlived their usefulness.

Consternation was caused by the possible removal of Perrine's wooden covered highway bridge, the oldest in New York State and the only one left in Ulster County. The county is seeking the cooperation of the Joint Legislative Committee on Historic Sites in a bill specifying that the state take over the repair and maintenance of the 107-year-old structure.

The warning, "Five dollar fine for leading or driving any beast faster than a walk or driving more than thirty head of cattle, mules or horses at a time on or across this bridge," which appears on the Henderson Creek, Ill., bridge, doesn't mean much, since the old bridge is no longer connected with the road. The 1846 structure is in a 15-acre park, recently preserved by the state at a cost of $10,000.

The New Hampshire Covered Bridge Association was formed this fall, its first project to compile an inventory of the 61 covered bridges standing in the state. This number includes 53 highway bridges, 6 railroad bridges, a footbridge, and a covered truss bridge which, though not actually roofed, is a type of architecture that antedates the typical covered span. The inventory will include data on present condition, type of construction, and history. The Association will also review "with a practical point of view" the steps that can be taken to repair and renovate the bridges and save them when they are threatened by progress.

Standard doorway dimensions, which were categorically as "high and as wide as a load of hay," have caused the retirement of many of the bridges, such as the Preble covered bridge in Eaton, Ohio, which will be replaced in the near future. Only one lane of traffic can pass through at a time, and motorists must be warned on both approaches and cautioned to blow horns.

Offer of the 408-foot Eyster's Bridge in East Pennsboro Township by the Pennsylvania State Department of Highways was turned down early in October by the Cumberland County Commissioners. The county is financially unable to accept it, since it is maintaining 27 bridges, 18 of them covered.

Maryland's covered bridges get rarer each year, and a 1957 survey reveals 7 remaining structures of 17 reported in 1937.

HISTORIC HOUSES OF ENGLAND

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty (in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland) and Attingham Park announce the seventh annual summer school for the study of the historic houses of England, July 4-24 at Shropshire Adult College. The course is planned to attract those who have a genuine, though not necessarily a professional, interest in the fine arts. The main study, that of English domestic architecture and interior decoration, is amplified by lectures on the history of taste and on social history. Leaflets with additional information are available at the office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Industry and Preservation

The nation's industries generously aid in the preservation of America's heritage through financial contributions to community projects; through the purchase, restoration, and contemporary utilization of historic properties; and through a willingness to discover a solution when their commercial development threatens an architectural monument.

D'Estrehan Plantation House on the 1,050-acre American Oil Company Refinery at Destrehan, La., affords a dramatic contrast to the South's eighteenth-century agricultural economy and the twentieth-century technological age. Restored for the administrative offices of the refinery, the house, surrounded by moss-covered trees, faces the Mississippi River with its back to the gleaming steel refinery structures. In 1787 Robert Antoine Robin de Logny engaged a mulatto carpenter to construct on his sugar plantation, 18 miles above New Orleans, a "Home of sixty feet in length, by thirty five in width, including the semi-doubles, raised ten feet on brick piers with a surrounding gallery of twelve feet in width, planked top and bottom . . . according to the plan which he has in hand . . . for one Negro . . . a cow and her calf . . . 50 quarts of rice in chaff and 50 quarts of corn in husks . . . and one hundred piastres at the end of said work."

Little remains of the original building, except the walls and roof, for it was completely remodelled about 1840 in the Greek Revival style. In 1914 the plantation, with a mile of river frontage, became the property of Mexican Petroleum. Located on a great natural traffic artery, Destrehan was a convenient terminal for Mexican crude oil shipped from Tampico, across the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Mississippi River. Ships docking at the nearby port of New Orleans provided a ready market for fuel oil manufactured at the refinery. Through various corporate reorganizations during subsequent years, the refinery, with a capacity of 30,000 barrels a day, and the restored eighteenth-century plantation house are now part of the American Oil Company.

D'Estrehan House, De

* * *

The King of Prussia Historical Society, Pa., reports a reversal of procedure when a bulldozer service construction company moved into an old

House, Destrehan, La.

structure. The Bearoff Brothers have salvaged and saved a hundred-year-old building in the Swedeland area. Originally built by the Supplee family in 1841, it was acquired in the 1880's by the great-grandfather of the present owners, Charles and Francis Bearoff.

* * *

Humble Oil and Refining Company, in cooperation with Texas Historic Foundation, has published *A Map of Historical Homes and Buildings throughout Texas*. A note of caution on the map reads: "Due to the rapid pace of progress some of these buildings may have been razed by the time of publication."

"John Baldwin, 1659," the inscription on a weather-beaten sign nailed to Baldwin House, Norwich, Conn., started a chain of events which resulted in the decision to save the house. Standing on a five-acre tract, the house was to be demolished for a new office building and garage for the eastern division office of the Southern New England Telephone Company. Investigation brought to light that the building was built in the 1750's, although the foundation dated back to the seventeenth century, and that it had been the home of the ancestors of two Connecticut governors, Roger Sherman Baldwin and Simeon Eben Baldwin. Making concessions for central heating, air conditioning and concealed lighting, the restoration has been completed by the Southern New England Telephone Company and today Baldwin House accommodates the eastern division office.

* * *

A crisis occurred in September when the New England Telephone Company took title to the L-shaped Canney family property on Ipswich's South Green as the site of one of its utilitarian brick dial-system centers. Antiquarians felt that the proposed building would be an incongruous neighbor for the 1640 Whipple House. The telephone company was persuaded to sell the property to the Ipswich Historical Society for $21,000, raised by gifts and loans as the first step in the preservation of old Canney House. Once the parsonage of the old South Church, it is thought to have been built in two sections, the first around the end of the seventeenth century, the second prior to the Revolutionary War. The Society seeks the passage of a long-sought zoning ordinance in order to avoid future crises. The only commercial structure around the Green is a general store erected about 1880.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

In response to an invitation from the National Trust, issued at the suggestion of John Codman of the Beacon Hill Architectural Commission, members of boards of architectural review in cities having legislation protecting old and historic districts, met for a special breakfast session during the annual meeting in Swampscott. The purpose of the meeting was to explore the possibility of forming a conference within the Trust to meet concurrently, to share its publication facilities, and to use its headquarters as a central clearinghouse and repository for new developments of interest or concern to board members. Richard H. Howland, as president of the Trust, was asked to name a chairman and appoint a steering committee. Samuel Wilson, Jr., F.A.I.A., New Orleans, was named first chairman, since next year's meeting will be in that city. The first of a series of newsletters was sent to delegates and to other board members after the meeting. Additional copies of the first newsletter are available to all interested.

American Planning and Civic Association has issued, as publication #602, *Citizen Organizations for Planning; a Report on Activities, 1956,* prepared by the City Planning Division of the University of Arkansas. The foreword indicates its scope: to report on citizens' groups, from small neighborhood associations operating on little or no money, to large urban and area organizations engaged in spending millions on their projects. In many instances, the availability of publications has been indicated. The reports are arranged by state and city.

John Hutchins Cady, F.A.I.A., is the author of *The Civic and Architectural Development of Providence* (The Book Shop, Providence, 1957, 340 pp., illus., maps, $12.50). Mr. Cady, an architect and city planner, has served for some years as Rhode Island Preservation Officer of the American Institute of Architects, and has engaged in an intensive survey and recording of the city of which he has been a life-long resident. Endorsed by the Providence Preservation Society, the book surveys architectural styles from the seventeenth century through revival periods and contemporary trends, and the current urban renewal project.

The City-County Planning and Zoning Commission is being requested to create a historical zone in the Gratz Park area of Lexington, Ky. The movement is being led by the Bluegrass Trust for Historic Preservation (a Trust member), which has already preserved the Hunt-Morgan house on the Square. It also co-sponsored the Blue Grass Preservation Short Course in the city last year with the National Trust, which stimulated interest in the proposal. The local press and state officials have been favorable to the project.

The Thoreau Society and other friends of Thoreau and Emerson established a *Save Walden Committee* to halt the bulldozers which were ripping down trees, cutting out a road, and leveling a site for a 100-foot bathhouse. The group had to resort to a lawsuit to save Walden Pond, in Massachusetts, as its initial deeds of gift specified, "it being the sole and exclusive purpose of this conveyance to aid the Commonwealth in preserving the Walden of Emerson and Thoreau, its shores and woodlands, for the public who wish to enjoy the pond, the woods and nature, including bathing, boating, fishing and picnicking." The lawsuit was won, but has so strained the resources of the group that campaign contributions are being sought. The executive committee of the Emerson Society of America is supporting the appeal.

GOTHIC TRAGEDY AVERTED

Bridgeport citizens formed picket lines in September before the Harral-Wheeler mansion as demolition crews set to work following the Connecticut Superior Court's verdict that the city could raze the mansion to provide a site for a new city hall. Protests resulted in 7,000 individuals signing a petition, and both Republican and Democratic candidates for mayor in the November 5 election coming out in favor of saving the house. Socialist McLevy, who was running for a 13th term, allowed his men to tear down the greenhouse, but held off advertising for bids on demolition of the house.

The newly formed Wheeler Mansion Preservation Association sent a nine-man delegation to Governor Ribicoff and spent more than $3,000 in organized protest: newspaper and radio campaigns in English, Hungarian, and Polish; distribution of 30,000 reprints of articles from *Time*, *Antiques*, and other publications; and direct mail to 10,000 families in the strongest McLevy voting district.

Mayor McLevy was defeated by 161 votes by Democrat Judge Tedesco, who says, "The Wheeler people (those interested in preserving the Wheeler mansion) helped me. They really did. . . . If I'm elected, I told them, they would have a chance to take over the mansion and see if they could get enough money to run it."

One of the new mayor's first official acts was a tour of the Wheeler house with members of the Wheeler Mansion Preservation Association. Tedesco confirmed his campaign pledge: "I will keep my promise. I was in accord that the mansion should be preserved, but I feel the responsibility must rest on the committee. . . . I will not allow money for it to come from the taxpayers." He then directed architects for the proposed civic center to suspend further planning until he could coordinate the project, and assured the Association he would investigate immediately necessary legal and governmental moves to save the mansion.

Although much of the nationally admired mansion has already been dismantled — fireplaces, mirrors, furniture, curtains, and part of the walnut stairway—the house is still structurally sound and the Association leaders feel the problem of restoration will not be too difficult.

Having won the first phase in a fight against great odds for the preservation of the region's cultural heritage, the Wheeler Mansion Preservation Association, soon to be incorporated as a tax-exempt group, still has a big task before it, beginning with an inventory of the furnishings of the mansion, clarification of its municipal status, and raising the necessary endowment.

SHIRLEY-EUSTIS HOUSE, BOSTON

Owing to editorial compression in our previous issue, a misunderstanding was created regarding the status of the Shirley-Eustis House. Its restoration on a new site is not assured, although the building itself is supported by a small association of faithful friends, the Shirley-Eustis House Association, who hope and plan for a renewed and happier existence of this important mansion.

The Leffingwell Inn on original site, Norwich, Conn.

LEFFINGWELL INN

Without breaking a pane of glass or displacing any plaster, the Leffingwell Inn, Norwich, Conn., was moved during the summer from its 280-year-old site to a new location. Citizens had succeeded in their campaign to save the house which was to be condemned early in 1956 by the State Highway Department. Recognizing widespread public interest, Governor Abraham Ribicoff and Highway Commissioner Newman E. Argraves cooperated to make possible the purchase of the house by the State Highway Department. The house and sufficient land not required for highway purposes were then deeded to the Society of the Founders of Norwich, Inc., with the stipulation that the landmark would be preserved by the Society as a historic site. A descendant of the original Norwich settlers anonymously advanced funds to finance the relocation, made difficult by the two chimneys which are separated by the central hall, unite in the attic, and then go through the roof as one. The Society, having completed the first step in the preservation of the house, now seeks $100,000 for renovation, furnishings, and an endowment fund for future maintenance.

The nucleus of the Inn is thought to be one of the first houses erected in Norwich in approximately 1675. Recorded history of the building does not begin until 1701 when Thomas Leffingwell bought the house and the six-acre lot, and was granted liberty "to keep a publique house of entertainment for strangers." His son, Benajah, apparently enlarged the Inn since his inventory shows that he could care for many more guests than his father. Christopher Leffingwell, who received the Inn and lot upon the death of his father in 1765, was an ardent patriot and was appointed to the Committee of Correspondence in 1775. General George Washington visited the Inn in the hope of securing supplies and provisions for the Continental Army, and both Washington and Governor Jonathan Trumbull relied heavily on Leffingwell for the recruitment of men and material. In 1784 Washington appointed Leffingwell the first naval officer under the new government.

Built around the frame of the early house, the Inn reveals its development from seventeenth-century beginnings to a town house of the mid-eighteenth century. A series of cupboards against the outer wall hide enormous corner posts and girts of the seventeenth-century house, which was not a simple farm house with plain chamfered beams, but had lamb's tongue stops and moldings. Other seventeenth-century remains can be discerned in the basement servants' quarters. Rooms are heavily wainscotted, the library being paneled on all four sides. Lack of relationship at the intersection of the wall paneling and encased girders implies that the paneling was not in the original structure. Delicate detailing of the fireplace mantels and supporting pilasters, the exterior paneled door, fluted pilasters, entablature, and overhead glass lights are eighteenth-century refinements.

There is growing community interest in the Founders' Society project of developing the restored Leffingwell Inn into a museum and repository of early Norwich history. The group has recently acquired a collection of colonial silver, including examples of the work of four Norwich silversmiths and several pieces which had been in the Leffingwell family for generations.

Detail of cellar construction.

ANN FRANK FOUNDATION

Anne Frank's hiding place from the Nazis will become a Dutch landmark. The Anne Frank Foundation was organized for the purpose of acquiring the building, restoring it and, following the express wishes of Mr. Frank, establishing it as a place of assembly, thought, and recreation for the youth of all nations. 263 Prinsengracht Street, fronting on a canal in a drab commercial section of Amsterdam, is where Otto Frank hid with his wife, two daughters, and four other Jews in the upper rear rooms for more than two years of the World War II occupation of the Netherlands by the Nazis. On August 4, 1944, two months after the B.B.C. announcement of the Normandy landing had been received in the rooms with embraces and tears and laughter and hope, the Gestapo tramped through the front door, found behind a bookshelf the stairway leading to the hideout, and dragged off its occupants to concentration camps and gas chambers. Only Otto Frank survived, but out of the experience came the diary kept by Anne Frank.

Having acquired the building with funds from Amsterdam's H. Berghaus clothing firm, the Foundation's next task is to restore it. This means basic repairing, plus remodeling the interior into the youth center of Mr. Frank's vision. The sealed-off rooms of the hideout are to be returned to a likeness of their appearance during the secret occupancy. Among the technical problems facing the Foundation is how to enable American wellwishers, many of whom have already offered moral support, to have their financial encouragement deductible under United States tax law. The matter is now being examined by the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

DESTRUCTION

Morristown, N. J. Winchester Inn (1749), a popular hostelry on the old road between Summit and Newark, was destroyed by fire which apparently started in a boiler room ceiling. The inn figured in a bizarre murder around the turn of the eighteenth century when a couple by the name of Sayer who then ran the inn, and their cook, were murdered by a sailor who stopped there. He was subsequently captured, tried, and executed for the triple murder by a public hanging on the Green. The Green is now a park in the middle of Morristown.

Knoxville, Tenn. Expansion of a cement plant has doomed the antebellum Armstrong house, *Woodville*. Officers of the company investigated the possibility of renovating the old brick mansion as offices, but found the foundation unsound, major faults in the brickwork, and the costs of such renovation beyond consideration.

Williamsville, N. Y. Mansion House, completed two years after the completion of the Erie Canal, has yielded to the demands created by final links of Western New York's newest traffic artery. A new shopping plaza will replace the former social center of the old community.

Baton Rouge, La. Part of Baton Rouge history was razed as the 1839 structure at the corner of Laurel and Lafayette Streets was destroyed, to provide a site for a modern one-story building for the Capdeville Estate. Pistol duels, a visit by Marquis de Lafayette, its use during the filming of "Band of Angels," are part of its history and legend. Carl Ramos, who opened the elegant Capitol Saloon in the building in 1880, is credited with the invention of the gin fizz.

Chicago, Ill. On the West Stands of Stagg Field, which the late Enrico Fermi and his associates used as a laboratory, was a marker, "On December 2, 1942 man achieved here the first self-sustaining chain reaction and thereby initiated the controlled release of nuclear energy." Already this monument of twentieth-century science has been razed, and like many other historical landmarks of an earlier past, will be memorialized when the plaque is moved to a new location.

San Leandro, Calif. Demolition of old St. Leander's church (1864) was completed this fall. The famous Gothic wooden structure, which had survived two severe earthquakes and was one of the earliest landmarks of the city, will be replaced by an addition to the parochial school.

Boston, Mass. Boston Opera House, like Carnegie Hall, is to be razed; but unlike Carnegie Hall, whose functions will be taken over in the projected Lincoln Center for Performing Arts, it has no present prospect of a replacement.

Mackinac Island, Mich. Controversy arose over the razing or preserving of the 140-year-old clerk's quarters of the old John Jacob Astor American Fur Company as a historical monument, before it literally collapsed early this fall. The building, relic of the days when the island was a leading fur trading center, was owned by the city, which was negotiating with the Island Park Commission. The city decided the chimney and crumbling third story were a public hazard and ordered their demolition, during the process of which the entire building "just fell in."

Los Angeles, Calif. Members of the Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument placed a funeral wreath on historic Sentous Block Building, as wrecking crews began to hack down the three-story North Main

Street structure. They had lost in their effort to have the 1886 buildings retained as part of a five-block historical monument centering around Olivera Street and the Plaza. A sign accompanying the wreath read, "This historic building which was to be part of the State Monument is lost—another commercial parking lot will desecrate the final resting place."

Martinsburg, W. Va. Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, once said "there is no prettier or more peaceful village than Martinsville where I was born in 1844." The old squared-log structure with stone chimneys on Burke and Springs Streets, believed to have been her birthplace, has been razed for an office building site.

Farmington, Me. To accommodate motorists on the newly re-routed U. S. #2, the old Searles house on Hill and Main Streets has been razed. A modern service station will be erected on part of the land not needed for the highway.

Bethlehem, Pa. One of the city's noted mansions, originally the residence of John Fitz, founder of the Bethlehem Steel Co., has been torn down, to make way for the new sanctuary of Christ Church, United Church of Christ.

Big Rapids, Mich. From grand opera to five-and-ten is the story behind the razing of the Old Opera House at the corner of Elms Street and Michigan Avenue. When built in 1873, the three-story brick structure cost $35,000 and was one of the city's proud possessions. The house has been dark for many years and a new Woolworth building is to be erected on the site.

Charleston, S. C. Old First National Bank Building on East Bay Street will be razed and, at least temporarily, its site will be used as a parking lot. The 142-year-old building is noted for its columned portico and elaborate classical detail, but efforts of the Historic Charleston Foundation and the Preservation Society to find a purchaser who could maintain it have failed. It has been vacant for three years.

Albuquerque, N. M. In its day the most elegant mansion in the city, the old Ilfeld residence is to be demolished. An elaborate building with cupolas, turrets, mosaic floors, and elaborately carved interiors was erected in 1892 by one of the town's leading merchants. The Ballut Abyad Temple of the Shrine has purchased it to use the site for a parking lot for its nearby Fez Club.

Death Valley, Calif. Vandals with acetylene torches cut steel vats, felled a smokestack, and hauled away the remains of the famous Eagle Borax Works within the boundaries of Death Valley National Monument area, according to the report of Superintendent Fred W. Binnewies. This was the first borax works in Death Valley erected soon after the discovery of borax in the desert area in 1881, and neither it nor its successor, the Harmony Borax Works, which operated with the famous twenty-mule teams, were a financial success. The remains of the works were being preserved as a monument to a pioneer industry which operated under conditions of staggering hardship.

The boiler room of the old Harmony Borax Works, Death Valley National Monument, 1935.

Wilbor House

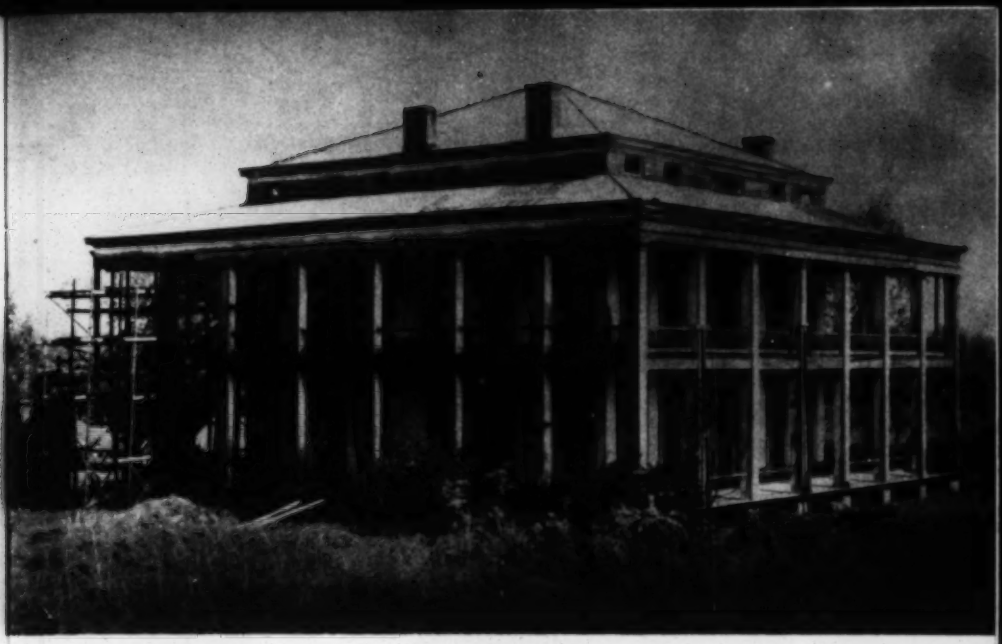
Wilbor House restoration has been completed by the Little Compton Historical Society, R. I. Built between 1680 and 1690, the house was added to by nine generations of descendants (their name variously spelled Wilbur, Wilbor, Wilbore, and Wilbour), who occupied the house continuously until 1924. Mrs. David A. Brayton gave the structure to the Society for preservation. Wilbor House was restored to reflect three centuries: the east end of the house is of seventeenth-century architecture; the west end, eighteenth-century; and the two ells, nineteenth-century. Replacement materials were obtained when the Society purchased the remains of the Waite-Potter house, "the oldest house in Westport," which was demolished by the 1954 hurricane. Other material came from old houses in Providence being razed by Brown University to make way for new buildings.

IN DANGER

St. Louis, Mo. Erected in 1875, the Merchant's Exchange Building at that time housed one of the most important grain markets in the world. Fortunes were made and lost in its trading pit. It was the scene of the first Veiled Prophet's Ball, of the nomination of Samuel Tilden for the presidency, and both President Theodore Roosevelt and President Diaz of Mexico spoke from its rostrum. It is now scheduled for demolition.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Protests have been made by the Cameron Hill Historical Association, the East Tennessee Historical Association, and other civic groups against the proposal to make lower Cameron Hill part of an urban renewal project, and to accommodate a new expressway. The same groups have also asked Interior Department officials to reconsider cutting a new

Wilbor House, Little Compton, R. I.

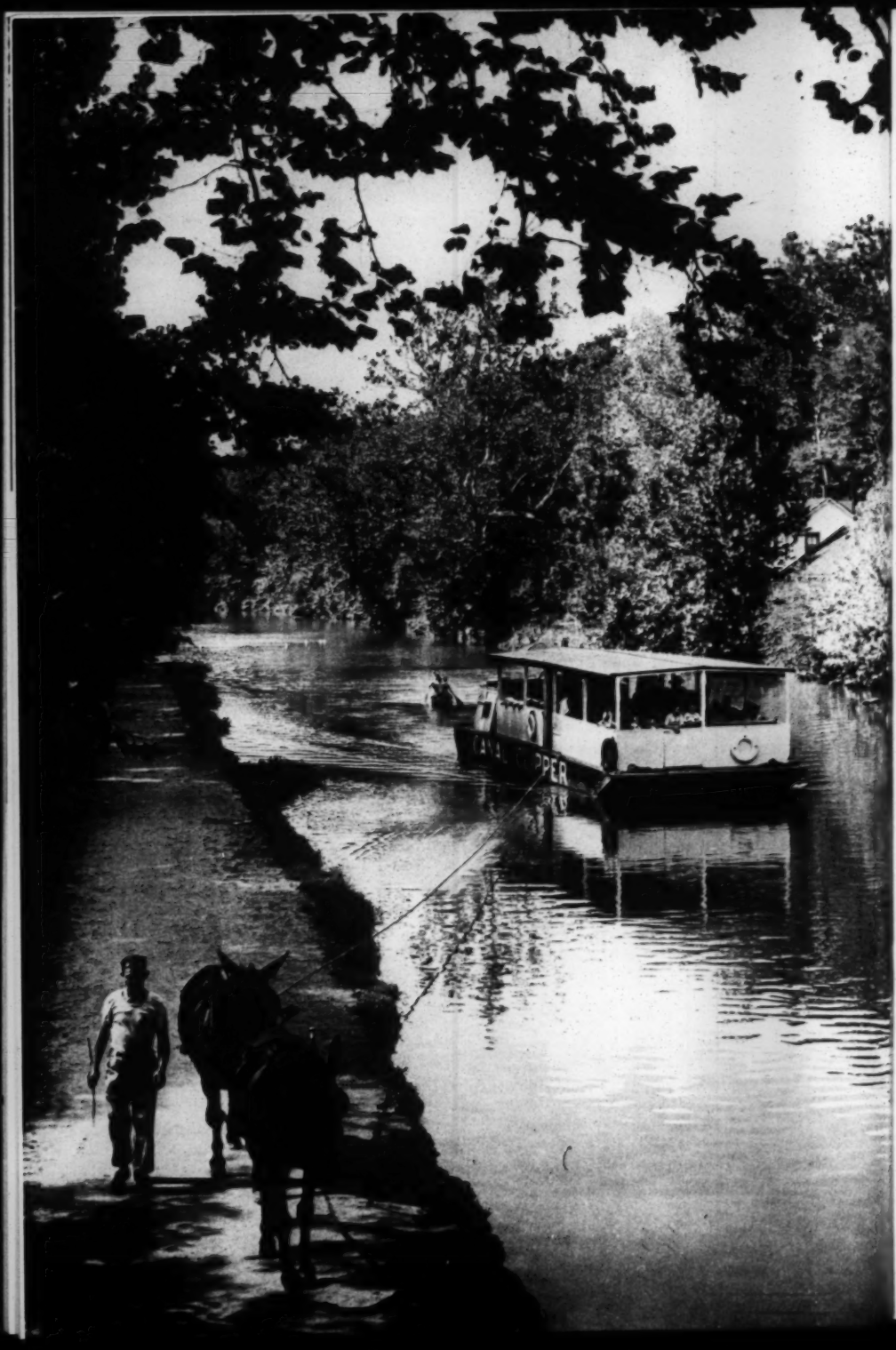


Bellechasse, Gretna, La.

channel at Moccasin Bend in the Tennessee River.

Gretna, La. Bellechasse, the residence acquired and remodelled by Judah P. Benjamin in 1844, is crumbling into ruins because of lack of funds to maintain it. The Judah P. Benjamin Memorial Association has decided to sell the house with its five squares of ground and devote these funds to some other memorial to this noted Louisiana lawyer, known as "the brains of the Confederacy." The house is a square, three-storied house with eight square cypress pillars on each side supporting the galleries which surround the house. The group acquired the property in 1924 and efforts were made to obtain funds for its rehabilitation and maintenance. Over the period of 33 years their efforts were unsuccessful, many of the older members died, and efforts to persuade the state to accept the responsibility failed. Finally the secretary of the Association, who has long been active in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, consulted with the dean of Tulane University on the possibility of raising a Judah P. Benjamin Memorial Fund for Southern History from the proceeds of the sale of the derelict monument.

Albany, N. Y. Leaders of Hoosic Valley communities and regional historians held a meeting recently in Central School to plan a campaign to save the Knickerbacker Mansion in Old Schaghticoke. The brick building, erected in 1770 immediately adjacent to the Indian Council Tree (1676), was occupied by seven generations of the Knickerbacker family. Washington Irving popularized the house in the *Knickerbocker History* and *Sketch Book*, parts of which were written there. The house and its five-acre site may be purchased for about $20,000; another $50,000 is proposed for its restoration as a museum.



Interpreting Our Heritage

Freeman Tilden, novelist and playwright, turned his attention in 1940 to the general field of conservation and by invitation of the director became a collaborator in the National Park Service. Author of *The National Parks: What They Mean To You and Me*, he now writes of *Interpreting Our Heritage* for the thousands of naturalists, historians, archaeologists, and other specialists engaged "in the work of revealing, to such visitors as desire the service, something of the beauty and wonder, the inspiration and spiritual meaning that lie behind what the visitor can with his sense perceive. This function of the custodians of our treasures is called Interpretation."

Mr. Tilden states, "I have heard some superb interpretation not only in the National Park Service areas, but in far lesser places, and have found by interrogation that the interpreter was aware of no principles, but was merely following his inspiration. I actually believe that if there were enough pure inspiration in the world to go around, this might be the best way to perform the service. But we are not so cluttered with genius as all that. You have only to attend some of the worse performances in interpretation to wish heartily that there were some teachable principles, and perhaps some schools for interpreters.

"The word interpretation as used in this book refers to a public service that has so recently come into our cultural world that a resort to the dictionary for a competent definition is fruitless. . . .

"Because of the fear of misconception arising from conflicting definitions of the word, and also because some have thought it a pretentious way of describing what they believe to be a simple activity, there has been objection to the use of the word 'interpretation' even among those engaged in this newer device of education. For myself I merely say that I do not share this objection. I have never been able to find a word more aptly descriptive of what we middlemen, either in the National Park Service or in any institution employing the means, are attempting to do.

"For dictionary purposes, to fill a hiatus that urgently needs to be remedied, I am prepared to define the function called Interpretation by the National Park Service, by state and municipal parks, by museums and similar cultural institutions as follows: *An educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original objects, by firsthand experience, and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information.*

"So, for the consideration of the interpreter, I offer two brief concepts of Interpretation, one for his private contemplation, and the other for his contact with the public. First, for

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Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, along the Potomac River, is interpreted by the National Park Service today so that the visitor participates in an experience of his ancestors. He travels by mule power as they did before railways came.

In 1938 the federal government purchased 4,700 acres of canal properties and contiguous lands between the towpath and the Potomac River, including the century-old, 185-mile canal right of way linking Cumberland, Md., and the nation's capital. The Park Service's recent proposal that the major portion of the property between the Great Falls terminus of the George Washington Memorial Parkway to the vicinity of Cumberland, Md., be established as a public park area has caused controversy. Pending legislation calls for preservation of the towpath, locks, and other canal structures and for development of recreational areas and campsites along the historic waterway, but nature conservationists and historians object to the fact that it also authorizes construction of a federal highway to connect Maryland State Highway 51 near Paw Paw, W. Va., with the existing Long Ridge Road near Woodmont, Md.

himself: Interpretation is the revelation of a larger truth that lies behind any statement of fact.

"The other is more correctly described as an admonition, perhaps: Interpretation should capitalize mere curiosity for the enrichment of the human mind and spirit.

"As to the concepts given above, I should hope that the interpreter will have others of his own, doubtless just as valid and just as stimulating. If we can agree upon principles, the stress and shading of the individual will be no impairment but a reflection of his true appreciation of those principles.

"I find six bases that seem enough to support our structure. It may be that he (the reader) will feel that, after all, there is but one (principle), and all others are corollary. On the other hand, since I am ploughing a virgin field so far as a published philosophy of the subject is concerned, some of my readers may be provoked into adding further furrows. Very well. This book pretends to be no finality, no limitation. We are clearly engaged in a new kind of group education based upon a systematic kind of preservation and use of national cultural resources. The scope of this activity has no counterpart in older nations or other times.

"I believe that interpretative effort, whether written or oral or projected by mechanical devices, if based upon these six principles, will be correctly directed.

"I. Any interpretation that does not somehow relate what is being displayed or described to something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile.

"II. Information, as such, is not Interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based upon information. But they are entirely different things. However, all interpretation includes information.

"III. Interpretation is an art, which combines many arts, whether the materials presented are scientific, historical or architectural. Any art is in some degree teachable.

"IV. The chief aim of Interpretation is not instruction, but provocation.

"V. Interpretation should aim to present a whole rather than a part, and must address itself to the whole man rather than any phase.

"VI. Interpretation addressed to children (say, up to the age of twelve) should not be a dilution of the presentation to adults, but should follow a fundamentally different approach. To be at its best it will require a separate program."

—T.B.

(*Interpreting Our Heritage*. By Freeman Tilden. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 110 pp., illus., $3.50.)

MEMBERSHIP

In ten years the National Trust membership has grown from 200 to 2252, as stated by David E. Finley in his annual report presented at the Swampscott business meeting. Since the 1956 Washington meeting, individual membership has grown from 1716 to 2014 and organizational membership from 184 to 232.

New member organizations since the last quarterly are: Galena Historical Society (Ill.); Georgetown Citizens Association (D.C.); Henry Clay Memorial Foundation (Ky.); Historic Fredericksburg, Inc. (Va.); King William Area Conservation Association (Texas); Monmouth County Historical Association, Inc. (N.J.); Salem County Historical Society (N.J.); and The Decorators Club, Inc. (N.Y.).

There are six corporate members, the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Minn.) being the newest corporation.

PUBLICATIONS

The Early Architecture of Georgia, Frederick Doveton Nichols, with a *Pictorial Survey* by Frances Benjamin Johnston. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957, 292 pp., illus., maps and plans, index and biblio., $15.00.

Miss Johnston's superb documentary photographs of early buildings of Georgia have long been known and highly valued. Many were made in the early 1930's, and record a number of distinguished structures that have since been destroyed. Others illustrate better-known and well-preserved buildings that enrich the architectural heritage of the South. Many of these photographs, together with Miss Johnston's studies of architecture in other states, form part of the permanent collections of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Nichols has used these photographs in this important critical study of the early architecture of Georgia, and has enriched his text further with a number of valuable plans that are most illuminating. Floor plans are particularly necessary in studying the work of William Jay in Savannah, because of that gifted architect's unusual use of interior spatial relationships.

The author prefaces his study of regional design and construction with a survey of town planning that brings to light a great deal of little-known material. Later chapters divide the architecture of the state geographically, pointing out essential differences between the work of the coastal zone and that of the piedmont area.

There have been many welcome studies in recent years of regional American architecture, by cities or by states. This latest contribution is a model for those still to come, largely because of Mr. Nichols' critical appraisal and analysis that accompanies his able documentation and listings. Unlike many other architects and architectural historians, he includes with the great mansions and civic buildings a study of outbuildings, farm structures, and other examples of folk architecture that are so important a part of our architectural heritage.—R.H.H.

Randolph House, Macon, Ga.

Samuel McIntire; A Bicentennial Symposium, 1757-1957. Salem, Massachusetts: The Essex Institute, 1957, 118 pp., illus., $4.00.

As a permanent record of the summer-long bicentennial celebration in honor of Samuel McIntire, the Essex Institute published this commemorative issue. The book opens with a concise biographical sketch of McIntire's life and career, reprinted from Fiske Kimball's *Mr. Samuel McIntire, Carver.* Included are the papers presented at a symposium by four scholars: a factual estimate of the Salem architect's achievement by Mabel M. Swan; a discussion of his sculpture by Nina Fletcher Little; the origins of McIntire's cultural inspiration, traced by Abbott Lowell Cummings; and an evaluation of McIntire furniture by Dean Fales. There is an illustrated article by Oliver W. Larkin on "McIntire and the Arts of Post-Colonial America," as well as "McIntire in Print—A Selected Bibliography" by Benjamin W. Labaree.

Hawthorne at the Old Manse. By Allen French. Boston, Massachusetts: The Trustees of Reservations, 26 pp., illus., $.50.

The story of Hawthorne's three years at the Manse is told through selected quotations from his, his wife's, and other contemporary writing. The house was built by the Reverend William Emerson in 1769 and was afterwards the home of both Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne. The property consists of 8½ acres of the battleground of Concord.

The Trustees of Reservations (50 Beacon Street, Boston), who purchased the Old Manse to save it from possible commercial exploitation, are endeavoring to establish an endowment fund for its permanent maintenance.

Balloons to Jets: A Century of Aeronautics in Illinois, 1855-1955. By Howard L. Scamehorn. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1957, 271 pp., illus., $5.00.

This historical survey, No. 52 in the Illinois State Historical Society's series of Occasional Publications, presents the more significant events of aeronautical development of the past century and explains the various factors which shaped this science-industry.

So You Want a Good Museum: A Guide to the Management of Small Museums. By Carl E. Guthe. Washington, D. C.: The American Association of Museums, Publications, New Series, Number 17, 1957, 37 pp., $.50.

This is a short presentation of the fundamental elements of good museum management, with clarifying comments for those least familiar with museum work, based on the author's visits to more than 100 small museums within a three-year period. The four major obligations of a museum: adequate management of its collections, maintenance of research facilities, responsibility for satisfying the visitor's quest, and then furnishing those it has stimulated with opportunities to pursue their new interests, are discussed under the general categories of Collections, Organization, Administration, and Activities. A Suggested Reading List of standard reference books accompanies the text.

Fifty copies of the pamphlet are available, through the National Trust for distribution to member organizations without charge on a first request basis.

GUARDIAN is not a documentary fabric, but a design derived from the seal of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and which incorporates the elements of the seal in an informal arrangement. The design, which has an early American quality, is available in a 55-inch width, terra cotta on natural medium-weight linen, and sells for $7.50 per yard. Orders of at least 50 yards may be made on different fabric in a preferred color. Designed by Janis Newton, and silkscreen printed by Far Eastern Fabrics, the material is not available in retail stores, but may be ordered from the National Trust, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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